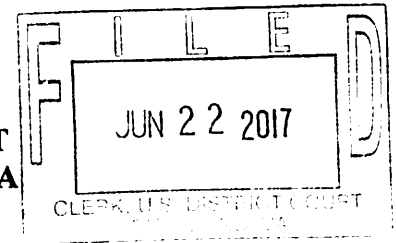


**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
Richmond Division**



**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

v.

Criminal No. **3:11CR156**

**CHRISTOPHER DION HARRIS,**

Petitioner.

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

Petitioner, a federal inmate proceeding *pro se*, submitted this motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence. Petitioner also filed a “Motion for Leave to Resubmit Timely Filed, but Unreceived 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a).” (“Motion for Extension,” ECF No. 156.) Petitioner’s Motion for Extension (ECF No. 156) will be GRANTED to the extent the § 2255 Motion filed on August 18, 2016 will be DEEMED timely filed. Nevertheless, as discussed below, Petitioner’s § 2255 Motion lacks merit.

In his § 2255 Motion, Petitioner asserted that, in light of the Supreme Court’s recent decision in *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), his enhanced sentence under the United States Sentencing Guidelines (“USSG”) as a career offender is unconstitutional.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> As the Supreme Court has noted,

[u]nder the Armed Career Criminal Act [“ACCA”] of 1984, a defendant convicted of being a felon in possession of a firearm faces more severe punishment if he has three or more previous convictions for a “violent felony,” a term defined to include any felony that “*involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another.*”

*Johnson*, 135 S. Ct. at 2555 (emphasis added) (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(B)). This part of the definition of violent felony “ha[s] come to be known as the Act’s residual clause.” *Id.* at 2556. The *Johnson* Court held “that imposing an increased sentence under the residual clause of the [ACCA] violates the Constitution’s guarantee of due process.” *Id.* at 2563.

“Recently, the Supreme Court concluded that the Guidelines are not subject to a vagueness challenge under the Due Process Clause. . . . [and that] *Johnson*’s vagueness holding does not apply to the residual clause in [USSG] § 4B1.2(a)(2).” *United States v. Lee*, 855 F.3d 244, 246–47 (4th Cir. 2017) (citation omitted). Thus, Petitioner’s claim lacks merit. Accordingly, the Government’s Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 167) will be GRANTED. The § 2255 Motion (ECF No. 158) will be DENIED. The action will be DISMISSED. A certificate of appealability will be DENIED.<sup>2</sup>

An appropriate Order shall issue.

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M. Hannah Lauck  
United States District Judge

Date: JUN 22 2017  
Richmond, Virginia

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<sup>2</sup> An appeal may not be taken from the final order in a § 2255 proceeding unless a judge issues a certificate of appealability (“COA”). 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B). A COA will not issue unless a prisoner makes “a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). This requirement is satisfied only when “reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were ‘adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.’” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (quoting *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880, 893 & n.4 (1983)). Petitioner has not satisfied this standard.